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Sunday, January 23  
Special Through Train Leaves  
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Hudson Term., 7:30 A.M.  
Returning, Philadelphia, 4:40 P.M.  
Similar Excursions February  
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## JAPAN PREPARES DEFENCE OF HER SIBERIAN POLICY

Washington Expects Tokio to Assert Dominating Political Influence.

ANSWER TO COLBY

Will Accompany Explanation of Langdon Death and Action of Sentries.

TO CITE RED PERIL

Need of Buffer State to Guard Against Russian Oppression to Be Advanced.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau.  
Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.

Japan is preparing an elaborate argument justifying the presence of Japanese troops in Siberia and in explanation of her entire Siberian policy, according to reliable information received here today.

While Japan has not officially recognized the right of the United States to question its activities in the Far East, it is part of the Japanese policy at this juncture to give proper regard to public opinion both in the United States and throughout the world.

The Japanese Siberian discussion will accompany the explanation of the action of the Japanese sentry in shooting Lieutenant Langdon and in challenging other Americans in uniform in Vladivostok since the Japanese sentry shot Lieutenant Langdon's death. It also will be in reply to the previous American request for an explanation contained in the note addressed to the Tokio Government earlier by Secretary of State Colby and is expected to show that Japan is preparing to maintain a dominating political influence in Eastern Siberia.

Johnson Asks of U. S. Policy.

While this document is in preparation Senator Johnson (Cal.) introduced a resolution in the Senate today which has in view an explanation of the Siberian policy pursued earlier by the Wilson administration and of the understanding which the United States has with Japan. Information that Americans were being virtually excluded from trade in Siberia also had weight with Senator Johnson, who said that he and other Senators on the Foreign Relations Committee had received information that the Japanese were becoming strongly entrenched in Siberian commerce and that American business interests there, with a great field for developing, were suffering.

The resolution reads: "Resolved, That the Foreign Relations Committee or a subcommittee thereof be and it is hereby authorized to investigate the sending of the United States soldiers to Siberia; the purpose of their presence there; their activities and accomplishments if any, and also as to the condition and situation of citizens of the United States and the interests of citizens of the United States in Siberia."

According to the information received in Washington, the document which the Japanese Foreign Office will make concerning its policy in Siberia will include these points:

The Japanese stress the fact that the despatch of Japanese troops to Siberia was originally undertaken in concert with the United States. It will be pointed out that Bolshevism was then confined to Europe, and Siberia presented a more normal condition, with Admiral Kolchak in control of both Eastern and Western Siberia.

It will then be asserted that conditions have since greatly changed. Kolchak has been removed from the scene, and that following the Czech repatriation Bolshevik "partisan" rule has spread over the entire Siberian country from the Urals to the Pacific, with the exception of the country near the coast where Japanese troops are in control. The Japanese Government will undertake to show the necessity it rests under of protecting itself from Bolshevik assaults. Attention will be called to the fact that Bolshevism has been outlawed by the whole world and that the United States undertook military measures against the Bolsheviks together with the allied countries in the expedition to Archangel.

Economic Interests.

While the allied governments have adopted their own measures of protection against this menace, it will be claimed that the Japanese are in a different position, that their geographical proximity to Bolshevik territory and Bolshevik influence on the Pacific coast requires military measures. The militant attitude of the Moscow Government makes it necessary for the Japanese to prevent Bolshevik agents from entering Korea and to prevent Bolshevik troops from invading Manchuria.

The interest of the Japanese in the Eastern Siberian section is not only political, it will be pointed out, but the Japanese people have an economic interest as well.

The Japanese claim to be dealing with the Vladivostok Government, which is an independent organization, and is also dealing with the Chita Government, recently established. An understanding with the Chita Government would make it possible to recognize that Government as the dominant governmental organization in the section east of the Lake Baikal region and furnish the nucleus of the "buffer State" to which Japanese

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policy is looking forward. It is probable that the Vladivostok Government will be maintained independent of the Chita Government as part of the subtle Japanese policy.

The Japanese Foreign Office is expected to make a strong point of the fact that its presence in Siberia is not objectionable to either one of these so-called governments.

Developments of the Japanese policy in Siberia suggest the policy of an understanding with Great Britain and British approval of what Japan has done and is doing.

Cable reports from the Far East indicate that the Japanese Government favors erection of a buffer State which will be wholly independent from European Russia. It professes to believe that Japan's safety from Russian aggression rests in such a course. That plan will be in opposition to the expressed policy of the United States, which opposes any dismemberment of Russia during the period of turmoil existing there. The fact that Japan evidently plans to denigrate the independent State which is proposed complicates the situation from the viewpoint of American foreign policy.

**ORDER TO STOP HALTING AMERICANS STIRS JAPS**  
**Would Destroy Army Discipline, Is Claim.**

TOKIO, Jan. 18.—The Military Revolutionary Association in Takamatsu, Province of Settsu, has passed a resolution authorizing its officers to file a protest against the reported instructions issued by Gen. OI, the Japanese commander in Vladivostok, that sentries are not to challenge Americans. The order of Gen. OI is considered inimical to military discipline.

The best way to prevent a recurrence of incidents like the shooting of Lieut. Langdon would be the joint withdrawal of the foreign troops and warships from Vladivostok, the *Shimbun*, one of the leading Japanese newspapers, declares today. As to the reported decision of the Japanese authorities that Japanese sentries henceforth shall not challenge Americans at Vladivostok, the newspaper says it fears this would be destructive of army discipline.

A despatch to the *Meiichi Shinbun* from Tsugura today states that the sentry who shot Lieut. Langdon, Toshiro Ogasawara, is being court-martialed. The message adds that the reported determination to discontinue the challenging of Americans has caused indignation among the Japanese troops which would be affected by the order.

**SEES LANGDON'S DEATH DUE TO HIS EARMUFFS**  
**Correspondent Gives New Angle on Tragedy.**

HONOLULU, T. H., Jan. 18.—Vladivostok streets are so poorly lighted it is necessary to carry a flashlight, according to J. W. Schneidig, fur dealer of St. Louis, returned States from Vladivostok. He said he had known Lieut. W. H. Langdon for two years, and that he is certain that he was unarmed and that he was not in the habit of drinking.

F. A. Smith, a Chicago newspaper correspondent, returning on the same steamer, asserted that it was so cold in Vladivostok that it is necessary to wear earmuffs, and that it was possible that Langdon, wearing muffs, did not hear the sentry's challenge.

**AMBASSADOR DAVIS SEEKS EARLY RETURN**  
**Business, Not Irritation Over Slight, Given as Reason.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau.  
London, Jan. 18.

John W. Davis, American Ambassador here, has made no definite plans for returning to America, but it was learned semi-officially today he was thinking of leaving here before March if satisfactory bookings for steamship reservations could be made. The explanation given for this was Mr. Davis's pressing personal affairs in connection with his law business. His decision was not due to irritation over the fact that Ambassador Colby, Secretary of State, addressed the American oil note direct to Lord Curzon, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, instead of sending it through Ambassador Davis. It was stated that Ambassador Davis recognized Mr. Colby must have had some reason for doing so and he certainly did not feel he had been slighted. Those close to Mr. Davis in the American Embassy here insisted the oil note had nothing to do with any of the Ambassador's thoughts about going home. The announcement of the resignation of Ambassador Davis would cause no surprise here, but the report that it was forthcoming was heard before the oil note was despatched from Washington.

**KNIFE AND REVOLVER IN SOCIALIST MEETING**  
**Lecturer Draws One, Italian Extremist the Other.**

LEHORN, Jan. 18.—Vincenzo Vaccara, a Socialist Deputy from Sicily who was in the United States seven years ago as a lecturer and a writer on New York and Boston newspapers, was the centre of a tumultuous scene in the Socialist Congress today.

"You wish revolution with the knife," said Vaccara, looking toward Signor Bombacci, the head of the Extremists, who sat in a box, and drawing a penknife from his vest pocket.

"I wish revolution by the revolver," retorted Bombacci as he pulled a revolver from his pocket and pointed it at Vaccara.

The incident threw the entire congress into chaos, the demonstration lasting thirty-five minutes.

**FRENCH RADIO IN ARGENTINA.**  
BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 18.—A concession for the building of a commercial wireless station for radio communication with other countries has been granted to the General Telegraphic Company of France by the Argentine Government. The stipulation is made by the Government that the station must be begun within sixteen months.

## GEDDES WILL TELL HARDING'S POLICIES

Going to See Premier to Give Definite Ideas on Next Administration.

NAVY MATTERS FIRST

London Expects Harmony in Relations When New Executive Takes Seat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau.  
London, Jan. 18.

The homecoming of Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, has inspired a frank discussion in all London newspapers of Anglo-American relations, and reviews of the various questions between the two Governments which require settlement. An outstanding feature of these articles is the length of the list of issues upon which there is serious discussion.

The news that Sir Auckland had left Washington came here as a little surprise, and the speculation by writers is going into everything imaginable.

The New York Herald correspondent here is informed that the primary reason for the return of Sir Auckland at this time is to tell Premier Lloyd George what policy President Harding might be expected to follow. There is every reason to believe that the British Ambassador in Washington can speak with much confidence on what the attitude of the next President will be toward the League of Nations, foreign affairs and toward England in particular.

To be sure the question of Mr. Harding's policy embraces all the problems between the two countries, but of these the one considered the most important is the naval situation. Premier Lloyd George wants to know just what American has in mind in connection with her naval programme, and he wants this information before the subcommittee investigating naval plans makes its report. It is expected in Downing Street that Sir Auckland is bringing complete information on this subject, which is liable to go far toward shaping the future policy of Great Britain on naval building and disarmament.

Among other questions include the financial adjustment, and Lord Chamberlain is remaining here until he sees Sir Auckland, and probably will see him when he returns to the United States. But the main issue is the British desire to understand Mr. Harding and what might be expected under the Republican Administration. The British Government shows in many ways a decided inclination to work in harmony with Mr. Harding's policies and more may come out of Sir Auckland's visit than was first anticipated.

There has been such a noticeable tendency on the part of British officialdom to minimize the differences between the two countries that it is not too optimistic to opine that Anglo-American relations will improve as soon as Mr. Harding takes the helm, and despite the doubts and misgivings of the alarmists, the real truth is that probably the Geddes mission aims at smoothing the waters rather than at churning up trouble, so that when President Harding enters the White House both sides will know just where they stand.

Sir Auckland is due to arrive in London next Saturday, and it is hoped he will have a conference with Premier Lloyd George before the Premier leaves here for Paris on Sunday.

## French Rushing Arms and Help to the Poles

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Trains are arriving daily in Danzig loaded with artillery supplies, bomb throwers and ammunition for the Polish army, says a wireless message from Moscow today, quoting reports from Danzig. The Polish army, the despatch adds, is hurriedly being organized under the direction of French officers.

## PRESIDENT UPHOLDS DEPORTATION ORDER

Continued from First Page.

deportation. Secretary Davis appealed to the Solicitor of the State Department, who had written the original opinion upon which the deportation had been ordered. The question before the Solicitor was whether O'Callahan was a "seaman" when he became a "seaman," how long he would retain his seagoing status, and just what privileges he was to be accorded because of this newly acquired character.

Mr. Davis received an opinion from the Solicitor on the subject which held that even if the Lord Mayor was a deep sea sailor he would have to have a valid passport to entitle him to admission to the United States, which it was acknowledged he did not have, since he came in as a stowaway.

Armed with this opinion, Mr. Davis is understood to have taken the question up with Secretary Wilson at the Cabinet meeting, and at its conclusion both appealed to the President.

The decision was in favor of Mr. Davis and it is expected that O'Callahan will have to go.

**SINN FEIN FOUNDER MAY BE COURT-MARTIALED**

DUBLIN, Jan. 18.—Arthur Griffith, founder of the Sinn Fein organization, who was arrested in his home here on November 26, will be court-martialed if the present plans of the authorities are carried out.

DUBLIN, Jan. 18.—An automobile with eleven auxiliaries, which left Galway this morning, was ambushed at Killoon, according to a statement given out by Dublin Castle. Thirty men attacked the auxiliaries with guns and bombs from the woods on both sides of the road. The auxiliaries returned the fire until the attacking party fled. The auxiliaries had one seriously and five slightly wounded.

An official proclamation has been issued in Tipperary forbidding all fairs, markets and public assemblies in the Tipperary, Cashel and Killmaole districts, except to murders and attacks on police barracks.

An extensive raid was made today in South Armagh. Twenty-three arrests were made, including a Lieutenant in the Republican Army.

David Kent, Sinn Fein member of the House of Commons for the East Division of Cork, was arrested yesterday. He makes the seventeenth Sinn Fein member of the British Parliament now in jail.

**HOLLAND DENIES REPORTS.**  
Has Not Ordered Hohenzollerns to Leave.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 18.—The Official Correspondence Bureau today denied reports in circulation in Paris and Vienna that the members of the Hohenzollern family had been ordered to leave Holland because it was stated, the allied diplomats here informed the Dutch Government that they were planning a counter revolution in Germany.

## JUNKERS CALL FOR A HOHENZOLLERN

Anniversary of Proclamation at Versailles in 1871 Brings Out Monarchists.

ARMY LEAGUES AT WORK

Prof. Rothe Attributes Fall to "Popery, Jewish Plutocracy and Social Democracy."

By RAYMOND SWING.  
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau.  
Berlin, Jan. 18.

To-day, the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of the German Empire, at Versailles, was made the occasion of a strong demonstration by German monarchists. At a mass meeting of the two army leagues, one of officers and the other of soldiers, Lieut.-Col. Seiger advocated a great national State "which will stretch far beyond the frontiers of 1914 and embrace all Europeans who speak German."

"This State," he continued, "could only be ruled by an Emperor, and only a Hohenzollern can be the next German Emperor. To Germany the dawn is just breaking, and to Prussia falls the great task, for Prussia alone is able to accomplish it."

Prof. Rothe, another speaker, attributed Germany's collapse to three forces: "Popery, Jewish plutocracy and social democracy."

"The monarchy was our everything," he declared, "and the last vestige of parliamentarism must be destroyed." The temper of the influential Society of German Students was shown in an address under their auspices at the University of Berlin by Dr. Hans Roessler.

"We do not share the senile clamor to restore what has already perished," he said. "Nor are we reactionaries, looking back to yesterday." But he went on to eulogize the Prussia of Frederick the Great and of Bismarck, saying:

"Kings and nobles are the leaders of the people. The future of Germany depends upon the rise of a new nobility growing from the German youths—men without bitterness and both cool and passionate at the same time."

In Munich Prof. Kahl, leader of the Populist party, spoke before a large meeting and developed the idea that a new monarchy must grow out of the national will.

All the leading newspapers of Berlin print editorials on the occasion of the anniversary, which the *Post* calls "the day of pride and sorrow." The *Deutsche Zeitung*, Pan-German organ, asserts that Germany is not ready for a free democracy, declaring that "no people are so poorly adapted to endure unbridled democracy as we Germans."

"Thought of the Empire was the law of the German in the past and is the law of the German of the future," says the *Tagesische Rundschau*.

Under the caption "From Versailles to Versailles," the *Freiheit*, the Independent Socialist organ, says: "The spirit of Versailles, the worship of military power and transient success led the inefficient successors of Bismarck and Von Moltke into the world war. Their way again leads to Versailles, but to a peace of military humiliation, political impotence and economic exploitation."

**TO HELP JEWS RETURN.**

RIGA, Latvia, Jan. 17 (delayed).—The Jewish National Council of Lithuania in the course of a meeting in Kovno decided to facilitate the return to Lithuania of Lithuanian Jews in America, if they so desire, says a despatch from Kovno today.

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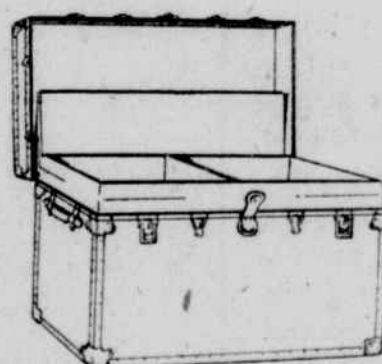
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